



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"The show the very age and body of the Times"

The "snobs" which the Centennial Exposition project has received from Congress and the Legislature of the several States, have stirred up the people of Philadelphia to the brave resolution of celebrating their own expense. The telegraph represents the subscription as "rolling" in. The Centennial Committee of the City Council recommended an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the buildings, \$800,000 for machinery, and \$200,000 for the conservatory in Fairmount Park.

Charles Rose, tried in the Baltimore City Criminal Court for committing an outrage upon the person of a young girl named Sarah E. James, was yesterday convicted and remanded for sentence. The jury was out thirty-five minutes, but a verdict was agreed upon in eight minutes.

We are promised a revival of the volcanic disturbances in western North Carolina. A reporter of the Raleigh News telegraphs that the shocks on Stone Mountain were more violent on Tuesday night than at any time since the mountains began to shake.

J. W. Lavins, local editor of a paper in Vicksburg, was attacked yesterday by Thomas Calkin, an ex-policeman, who cut him in the back with a knife. The editor put two bullets through Calkin and wound up his career.

The Illinois House of Representatives yesterday passed, by a vote of 116 to 6, the bill which has already passed the Senate prohibiting the licensing of houses of ill fame.

The tendency in the wall street market is still to higher prices, and both gold and stocks made an upward move yesterday.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions asking the removal of the political disabilities of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Charles M. Fauntleroy, of Virginia, were referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to extend its road into the District of Columbia was referred to the Committee on Transportation. A bill was passed appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. The bill providing for the redemption of United States notes and for free banking was resumed, and after a long debate Mr. Wright's amendment fixing the amount of circulation at four hundred millions of dollars was adopted—yeas 31, nays 26. Pending debate the Senate adjourned. An adverse report was made by the Judiciary Committee on the bill to remove the disabilities of Mr. Cabell, of Texas. It seems that this gentleman is anxious to be elected Mayor of the town in which he lives, and the failure of the Senate to act promptly will leave his party without a candidate. The bill was put on the calendar, and will not be reached in time for the election. The same disposition was made of the bill relieving Thos. Hardemon, of Georgia, of his disabilities.

In the House of Representatives a final vote was taken upon the Transportation bill, and it was passed—yeas 121, nays 116. The Senate amendments to the Fortification bill were concurred in. Pinchback's credentials were presented and referred to the Committee on Elections. The use of the hall was granted to the American Bible Society for its anniversary celebration on May 17. The bill to amend the acts relating to the National currency and to provide for free banking was introduced a bill to amend the Banking act so as to allow appeals to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States when the sum involved exceeds \$2,000. Mr. Hinton introduced a bill directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the propriety of abolishing the navy yard at Washington and establishing one at Alexandria. The Bruni-Ute Indian treaty was approved. When the Senate concurs it will open to settlement 4,000,000 acres of rich mining country in southwestern Colorado.

CLARKE COUNTY ITEMS.—(From the Clarke Courier.)—We have been informed that while Mr. Harry Catlett was engaged, last week, in removing a large pile of stones on his farm near White Post, in this county, he came upon a quantity of human bones buried beneath the stones. How they got there, how long they have been there, and to what race these relics of once animated beings belonged, are questions that afford food for conjecture. If they are the remains of Indians that once inhabited this valley—a skull in a better state of preservation than most of the bones found, will determine this point—then they have been lying there for two centuries at least, as it has been one hundred and fifty years since George Washington surveyed these lands, by order of Lord Fairfax who lived near White Post.

A warrant was placed in the hands of the Sheriff on Monday evening for the arrest of George Meade, Henry Wharton and—Chrisman, living at White Post, in this county, for an alleged assault upon a young man by the name of Funk. At the time the assault was made the person assaulted was charged with having insulted a lady at the Post. It is represented that he was struck on the head with stones and remained in a state of almost entire unconsciousness from the time of the assault (Saturday night) until Monday morning. The attendant physician, we understand, feared the consequences might be serious.

Last week seven wagons heavily laden with grain were sent over the mountain to Hamilton Depot by our farmers, who are tired of paying what it costs to transport and sell grain in Baltimore. The teams returned laden with plaster.

The kitchen of the residence of Dr. J. M. G. McGuire, was burned on Friday night and the dwelling saved with difficulty.

THE JAY COOKE BANKRUPTCY.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphs from Philadelphia, March 23: "An important amendment was made this afternoon to the Jay Cooke bankruptcy schedules, by which it appears that the amount of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to be distributed among the creditors is lessened by about \$1,500,000. This discrepancy between the former statement of the firm and the actual facts seems to lie in the fact, which alleges that for some \$4,000,000 advanced to the company in cash by Jay Cooke & Co., that firm held \$6,161,400 of bonds as collateral, whereas it is now discovered that, instead of holding these bonds as collateral, the firm made an actual purchase of the bonds received by them at eighty three per cent, and interest, amounting in the aggregate to only \$4,767,500. The affidavits of Fahnestock and Garland throw a little more light on the subject, as tending to show that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company seems to have been looking into their rights in the premises. Harris C. Fahnestock and James A. Garland, in making affidavits to this petition for the amendment, say that they believed the first schedules were true, but they have since learned that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has claimed that Jay Cooke & Co. had taken to their account the unissued bonds as alleged in the petition, and they are advised by counsellors that the facts connected with the transactions between the company and Jay Cooke & Co., and the declarations made by Jay Cooke & Co., would prevent Jay Cooke & Co. from recovering upon the claims proposed to be amended."

COL. BOLLING, mayor of Louisville, Miss., publishes a card to say that he has not lately inherited half of Richmond, Va., and has been "annoyed to death" by the report that he had.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Mar. 26.—The principal business that occupied the attention of the Senate to-day was the discussion of the bill looking to the consolidation of the Richmond and Danville and Piedmont Railroads.

The joint resolution for an extension of the session of the Legislature, was taken up but no definite action had.

The committee to whom the bill had been referred reported in relation to the division of cities and towns into wards.

In the House of Delegates, a bill was introduced to incorporate the Ladies' Memorial Association of Manassas.

The joint resolution asking the Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for an appropriation by Congress to William and Mary College, was agreed to.

The bill to provide for the lease of the penitentiary was postponed until Tuesday next, and the tax bill was considered until adjournment.

Several of the members of the "Press Convention" were on the floor of the two Houses of the Legislature to-day, to whom, of course, the "privileges" were extended.

A petition is before the Legislature asking an appropriation of \$2,500 to the Central Lunatic Asylum, to be used in building a ward for violent patients, sixteen of such being represented to be in different jails in the State.

The argument in the Coleman defalcation case was concluded to-day, and the case given to the jury at about 2 o'clock, who, after a very short absence, returned into Court, and through their foreman, rendered a verdict of guilty, as certifying the term of imprisonment to be four years in the penitentiary. The counsel for the accused immediately made a motion to set aside the verdict and to arrest sentence, which was overruled. It is thought the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals. Coleman is still to be tried on an indictment for embezzlement and larceny of the public funds.

The argument in the case of Taylor vs. Hutchison, before the Court of Appeals, was concluded to-day by Mr. H. O. Claughton for the appellant, and the case submitted.

The "Press Convention" which has been in session here, adjourned to-day, a resolution having been adopted to charge local rates for advertisements from advertising agents. Maj. Kelley, of Fredericksburg, was requested to deliver an address at the next meeting, and Messrs. Ball, Lovell and Conrad were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the publishers of the State.

The Dollar Savings Bank, which suspended during the recent financial crisis, was to-day adjudged a bankrupt in the U. S. District Court.

A colored man employed as engineer in the boat mill of Messrs. J. G. Downward & Co., was caught in the belt attached to the machinery this morning and crushed to death.

The Woman's Crusade.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—At Portland, Oregon, this morning, the temperance women visited most of the saloons of the city, among them the lowest dens. One saloon keeper refused them admittance, and on hearing that the other saloons were making a good paying business of it sent an invitation for them to visit him, which they accepted. No converts have been made among the saloon keepers yet.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—At a temperance prayer meeting to-day reports were received that a number of new saloons are being started in the suburbs. It is thought they are being opened by men who have been prayed out of other places. A call was made for more laborers in the temperance vineyard.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Seven bands of praying temperance women were out in various parts of the city to-day visiting saloons. Two saloons next door to the Chamber of Commerce, frequented by members of that body, were visited during "Change hours. An immense crowd gathered, and the business of the Chamber was somewhat delayed by the excitement.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—In the eastern part of the city an opposition band of Germans followed the women crusaders and sang, drawing the voices of the women. The Germans were attacked by the bystanders, and a lively knock down ensued. The ringleader of the party attacking the Germans was arrested. No one was seriously injured.

OMAHA, March 26.—The temperance movement here is about dead. Efforts are being made to revive the woman feature in it, but it meets with but little success.

PROVIDENCE, March 26.—Two or three scores of Christian women visited the State House to-day, remaining in the Representatives' Hall while a member presented their memorial for the repeal of the liquor license law. Afterwards eight of the ladies visited two larger beer saloons, where they exhorted the proprietors to give up the business, but without effect, and offered up prayer in each place. The movement was not generally anticipated, and created very little sensation.

THE LATE MR. SUMNER.—Two of the hottest summers ever known he stayed in Washington as Mr. Lincoln's confidential adviser, and it was during this period that Mr. Seward said "Mr. Lincoln had too many Secretaries of State." His labors with correspondence with the leading men of England, Bright, Colclough, Gladstone, Harcourt, Earl of Carlisle, Duke of Argyll, and a host of others, did much in moulding public opinion in favor of the Union during the most critical period of the war, and timely words of weight and wisdom in English journals owed their inspiration to his pen.

Soon after Chief Justice Taney's death he showed me a card from the President, upon which was written: "Hon. Charles Sumner: The vacant Chief Justiceship is placed at your disposal. A Lincoln."

He then said: "There was a time when this office would have been the realized dream of my youth; but now it must not, it cannot be. The breach between Mr. Chase and the President is growing wider and wider, and this will close it. No personal sacrifice is too great, nor can anything tempt me to desert my post. The Republican party must remain intact until its mission is fulfilled."

It is well known that only the Senator's persistence accomplished the appointment of Mr. Chase, after a tedious delay from October to December. Mr. Chase through life remained unconscious of Mr. Lincoln's offer and Mr. Sumner's refusal. Such was the delicacy of feeling that pre-eminently characterized his acts and efforts for his friends. The simple autograph card alone remains a witness that ambition was not the infirmity of his noble mind. Mr. Lincoln often spoke of him as his "stand-by," and to him were confided all the doubtful questions of his foreign policy; to N. P. Willis, the poet, and to others he called him "his good genius," and to him, first of all, was told that thrice-dreamt dream that preceded Lincoln's assassination.—Wash. Chron.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About noon yesterday, while Joseph Torrens, a barber had his shop, under the Washington House, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Third street, full of customers, a man named Thomas Downs, lately employed as a cook at Boyle's Hotel, walked in, and without saying a word, grasped a razor and drew it once across his throat, but failed to sever the windpipe. He was seized at once, the blood spouting from his throat in all directions, and turned over to the police, who, after his wound was sewed up by Dr. Page, took him to the 7th precinct station house, where he still remains. He was evidently suffering from delirium tremens, but under the vigilant care of the officers, was last night as well as ever, physically. He will be sent to the almshouse to-day.—Washington Chronicle.

The National Finances.—Views of President Grant.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The views of the President on the finances are of very much interest at this time, especially in connection with the action which the two Houses have now taken in regard to the issue of the four hundred millions of greenbacks. In conversation yesterday the President observed that nothing was more essential to the welfare of the people at this time than the declaration of a wise financial policy, one which in addition to a comprehensive charter would embrace in its range the whole scope of the wants of every section of the country, and also have the assurance of some degree of permanency and certainty.

He thought that no single influence was more productive of evil consequences in every department of trade than that of uncertainty. It bewildered financiers of the greatest foresight, and to business men and manufacturers it was a matter of chance whether the end would be success or ruin. It deranged values, and gave even the daily operations of trade a degree of fluctuation which rendered it both impracticable and impossible to know what the changes of a day might bring forth.

The President has repeatedly expressed his desire for greater permanency in the financial policy as enunciated by Congress in the various laws passed during the past five years. These frequent changes have greatly embarrassed the operations of the President or the Secretary to pursue a fixed line. They have been compelled to make diversions to shape the finances to the divers turns of legislation.

The President said that he thought that something would have been done before this to allay the solicitude of merchants and manufacturers as to the views of Congress on the all-important question of finances. He thought that a prompt movement in the right direction, as soon as practicable after the meeting of Congress, would have gone far towards a thorough restoration of order and confidence. The panic, he thought, was one of those reactionary movements which are inevitable after a season of extraordinary activity, and applied only to railroad speculations. He did not think that the business and manufacturing interests of the country were involved in the crash except by indirection. It was a lack of confidence rather than a lack of ability that led to such a general suspension of activity of all kinds. The evidences of recuperation were apparent the moment the smoke of the first explosion lifted, and many manufacturing establishments which had suspended after a brief respite, resumed operations. The stagnation in trade which naturally resulted from the lack of confidence occasioned by the panic was further protracted by the desire of the larger merchants and manufacturers to delay a little longer and see what Congress intended to do about the matter.

While not criticizing the acts of Congress the President observed that he had hoped something would have been done before this. The rival views of the East, West and South on the currency question he thought multiplied the difficulties of the financial situation, and with the opening of the spring trade there was no definite indication of the intentions of Congress. The effect of this, he thought, could not be but injurious, as it was evident that what the country now wanted was action by Congress; as it was conceded on all sides that Congress proposed to do something on the subject, the quicker they did the better.

The President said he was opposed to inflation, as it did not bring the means of relief. There might be a temporary cessation of the fiat that he had issued, but with inflation there would be one main purpose in view, and that should be a resumption of specie payment at the earliest practicable moment. He favored free banking, with provisions for the redemption of all issues in coin. To further the movement in the direction of resumption he stated that he was in favor of increasing the specie producing revenues of the country and of hoarding the gold. He was also in favor of requiring the national banks to hoard the gold received from interest on bonds and allow them to issue their currency. He did not believe in compelling the government to do everything, but that the banks should be required to help.

The President remarked that it would be necessary to consider another fact, that the circumstances of the late panic had not strengthened American securities in the eyes of the capitalists of the Old World; that this applied particularly to railroad securities. Several important roads, he said, were now in arrears for payment of interest, and the suspension of operations on new enterprises of this kind all tend to increase the distrust. With this source of supply cut off he thought those directly or indirectly interested in foreign capital would be cramped at first, but would be better off in the end, as it would confine operations more within the bounds of means at home.

The President gave a very hopeful view of the manufacturing and commercial prospects of the country as compared with those of the Old World. In the latter the production of iron and its manufactures the tendency of quality is downward, and cost of production upwards. He thought that the day of successful competition with the iron manufactures of England was at hand, and while he will support less we will begin to export all of which will act correspondingly in favor of the United States by bringing the balance of trade nearer to us.

The President believes in the skill, enterprise and industry of the American people, and thinks that a financial policy in accord with their interests, not in their local sense, but in the broader spirit of competition with the world at large would produce wonderful results.

In speaking about the action of the House of Representatives last Monday on the \$400,000,000 bill, the President remarked that the designation of a specific amount as the limit of currency circulation would effect nothing, and that it was impossible to decide in advance of a practical test what amount was required to accommodate the business necessities of the country. He thought that this could only be attained by free banking under proper regulations, especially in the matter of redemption in coin. The President believes that free banking as proposed would regulate the amount of currency in circulation so as to meet the necessities of business, whatever that might be, and no more, for the reason that banking ventures would not be undertaken unless there were a need for increased facilities, and the moment the demand for currency was filled there would be no more banks; the facilities afforded, like any other business, were governed by the law of supply and demand. The President on the subject of financial legislation remarked that he thought it should be with a view to specie payment, and the nearer the finances are brought to this level the better it would be for the permanent welfare of every class of the people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID, March 26.—A desperate engagement was fought yesterday before Bilbao. The Republican army, under command of Marshal Serrano attacked the Carlists at six o'clock in the morning, and met with a stubborn resistance. The battle was kept up all day, and was only stopped by the approach of night, when the Republicans evacuated on positions which they had captured from the Carlists. The loss of the national troops was 470 men. General Loma commanded the centre, and General Primo de Rivera the right.

The London Times special from Madrid states that Serrano renewed his attack on the Carlists before Bilbao at 5 o'clock to-day morning. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the

Marshall telegraphed to Madrid that the combat was obstinate on both sides, but the advantages were with his troops.

MADRID, March 26.—The Minister of War had telegraphed the congratulations of the Cabinet to Marshal Serrano.

LONDON, March 26.—The remains of Dr. Livingstone left Aven on the 23d instant, on the mail steamer Madrid, for England. They are encased in a lead coffin and preserved in salt. The body was fully recognized at Zanibar.

LONDON, March 27, 5:30 a. m.—A Vienna telegram to the Daily News reports that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Naples, where he will meet the King of Italy and accompany him to Turin.

LONDON, March 27, 5 a. m.—A special to the Standard from Berlin says the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's health are discouraging. The patient is in a state of great prostration.

From Cuba.

KEY WEST, FLA., March 26.—A dispatch received by boat from Havana says it is reported here that the Spaniards lost very heavily in the battle at Guasimo Clara, near Puerto Principe. The Cubans remained in possession of the field at night and the killed and wounded fell into their hands.

Ramon De Armas, a prominent Cuban lawyer, who has resided some time in Mexico, returned home on the last steamer from Vera Cruz. Immediately on landing he was arrested and is now confined in Fort Caninas.

HAVANA, March 26.—The banks refuse to discount any kind of commercial paper, thinking that the refusal will make money tight and break down the high rate of exchange. The effect produced shows that the action of the banks does not amount to anything, as there is too much currency afloat, and all shipments of sugar and molasses can be drawn against the moment the planter sells his produce to the merchants.

The financial crisis continues on its onward march every hour, increasing the premium on gold and exchange. The merchants all believe that the currency will continue to depreciate constantly, irrespective of the means taken to prevent it, and that a gold basis must be inaugurated by everybody the same as the planters.

The Gaceta publishes a decree making stamped paper payable in gold.

AN IMPOSTOR.—On Tuesday afternoon a thick set young man of medium height, with dark hair and eyes, and a bristly complexion, set off with a nicely-trimmed coat, walked into the office of B. H. Warner, corner of Seventh and F streets, and applied for work, telling a very mournful story, stating that he had come to the city the night before without any references, was friendless, and had not money enough to buy a lunch. Mr. Warner informed him that he could not give him employment, and after making further inquiries of him gave him \$5 to help him to Philadelphia, he stating that he had friends there who could assist him. Shortly after he left the office Mr. Warner went to the Post Office Department and saw the impecunious youth go into one of the rooms of the Sixth Auditor's office. His suspicions were at once aroused, and after allowing him sufficient time to engage in conversation, Mr. W. followed him, and found several gentlemen listening to his pitiful story and in the act of making donations to aid him on his homeward journey. Mr. W. immediately followed him, and demanded the \$5 he had previously given him, and stated that a satisfactory explanation of his conduct would alone completely overrule the youth, who stated that he had used the cash and could not explain. Mr. W. saw in his hand a cluster of pins, which he took possession of as collateral, and turned it over to Detective McDevitt for identification in case it should be found that the young man was not the proper owner. This young man, it appears, has visited a great many business houses in the city, and by his artful working on the sympathy of his hearers has managed to collect a considerable amount of cash.—Wash. Republican.

THE "ROYAL ADDRESS."—At the opening of the British Parliament on the 19th instant the royal address was read, as it has been for years past, by commission. It was of no special interest, except that the Queen seems to regard the late marriage of one of her sons to the Russian princess as a pledge of friendship between two great empires, which will be a very consoling idea to her subjects if they can believe that interest is subordinated to sentiment in the dealings of states with each other. The Address was a tribute to the Queen, to the courage and endurance of her troops, and the Indian famine called forth the assurance that nothing will be left undone that it is possible to do to mitigate the terrible calamity. Parliament is to be asked to consider measures which will have for their object the more easy transfer of land. It relates only to the simplification of the ponderous and costly methods of land transfers in England; it may not be of much significance, but if it will touch in any way upon the law of entail it will be a more serious matter. The allusion to a bill having for its object the removal of certain objectionable features of the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, which promises a relaxation of the supervision exercised over the hours of closing drinking saloons, is looked upon as a sop for the beer-sellers who proved staunch friends of Mr. Disraeli during the late election. There is no indication in this message of any serious attempt at radical reform, of course, what is called the Queen's speech is not a Queen's speech at all, but of the prime minister for the time being who at present is Mr. Disraeli, who seems willing, as far as the speech can be taken as an indication, to yield to the national desire for rest.—Balt. Sun.

LAW.—The following bills, passed by the Legislature, have received the approval of the Governor and become laws:

For the relief of the estate of Wm. M. Mume, deceased, late sheriff of Fauquier and his sureties.

To amend the 23d section of chapter 158 of the code of 1873, in reference to special juries.

To amend section 13 of chapter 123 of the code of 1873, relative to the power of circuit and corporation courts over guardians and wards.

To amend section 24 of chapter 196, of the code of 1873, providing for organizing chain-gangs.

To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors.

To amend the 31st section of 108th chapter of the code of 1873 relative to proceedings on a caveat.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 26th instant, DAVID S., second son of John P. and Matilda E. Agnew, in the seventeenth year of his age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, corner of Lake and Pitt streets, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

[Cumberland papers please copy.]

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Just received PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS. A very large and handsome assortment of the latest styles, at all prices.

BRANDY! Just received a fresh supply of RUCK'S PURE BRANDY, for medicinal purposes, which I am selling at fifty cents per bottle—warranted pure.

W. FRANKLIN CRIGHTON, 85 King street.

SMALL HAMS received this day at RAMSAY'S, mh 27 Corner King and St. Asaph sts.

SPLENDID AND UNPARALLELED TRIUMPHS

OF THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE CO.

NEW YORK,

OVER EIGHTY-ONE COMPETITORS, AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION, VIENNA, 1873, &c.

1. THE KNIGHT'S CROSS OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF "FRANCIS JOSEPH," conferred by his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable National Engineer, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.

2. THE GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.

3. THE GRAND MEDAL FOR PROGRESS, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks Progress not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a Gold Medal, the highest award made at Paris.

4. THE GRAND MEDAL FOR MERIT, for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.

5. A GRAND MEDAL FOR MERIT, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.

6. MEDALS FOR SEVERAL CO-OPERATORS of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.

7. THE OFFICIAL REPORT, published by the General Direction of the Vienna Exposition, signifies the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, &c. (GROUP 13, sec. 2, art. 2.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufacture in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 50,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine is a masterpiece of adjustment. This firm produces 600 well-adjusted machines daily."

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest, toughest fabrics and the finest gauzes with a truly pearl stitch."

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prize at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1873.

THE GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR

OF THE

American Institute, New York,

Was unanimously recommended by the Judges of Sewing Machines for

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINES.

as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873."

"The Maryland Institute has awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

"AT THE GREAT SANITARY MEDICAL EXHIBITION, the highest and only premium for Leather Stitching, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machines."

Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Agencies in all the Principal cities of the world.

IMPORTED GOODS.—Cross & Blackwell's Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue; also Pickles, assorted, Twists & Bradshaw's Salad Dressing, Loaf & Pudding; Worcester's Sauce, C. B. S. Mustard, and Walnut Catnip, Capers, Olives, J. Durand's Olive Oil, French Mustards, &c., for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON, 105 and 170 King street, feb 16

JANNEY'S CELEBRATED CHILBLAIN LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR FROSTED FEET.

Price twenty five cents a bottle.

JANNEY & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 145 King street.

HARRIS' SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.

Just received my Spring supply of the above, in one and two buttons, in black and colors. This is the best French Kid Glove imported.

mh 6 C. C. BERRY.

VERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINTS, ready for immediate application; a full stock of various shades on hand, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. We will furnish sample cards of the colors upon application.

mh 5 E. S. LEADBEATER & BRO.

PLASTER! PLASTER!

1500 tons best BLUE WINDSOR PLASTER received and for sale by

B. H. LAMBERT, Jr.,

SPRINGS, Axles, Rims, Hubs, Spokes, and other goods for wheelmakers and wheelwrights, use at 88 King street, on the corner of Royal, at which we invite attention.

feb 14 J. T. CRIGHTON & SON.

THE ATTENTION OF THE public is respectfully called to our large stock and superior assortment of White Linens, Colors, dry and in oil, Varnishes, Oils, Window Glasses, Paint Brushes, &c.

feb 28 HENRY COOK &